

The Evening Herald.

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Editorial Room 167**KEEP IT MOVING.**

We have held one very large and very enthusiastic meeting in behalf of systematic effort for drainage of the Albuquerque valley. A start has been made. There are reasons for believing that within a week or two at least one drainage district will have reached the stage where organization can be perfected. This is a good start.

But one drainage district will not meet the needs of this valley. The meeting will not produce the result. The spirit of enthusiastic interest will not get us anywhere.

DRAINING THE ALBUQUERQUE VALLEY is a big job, measuring up to the capacities of the biggest man-size men among us, worthy of their best efforts. We have made a beginning and if we keep the drainage movement moving we may look for important results. But we will not achieve the final all important result of a great well drained farming district until every man who owns property in this city and this valley awakes to the fact that thorough drainage means dollars in his individual pocket.

The leaders of the present drainage movement are to be commended and congratulated. They have awakened lively interest where no interest ever was exhibited before. Their next job is to enlist active cooperation in the hard work to be done. The latter part of their job is the hardest.

THE ORIGINAL BARTH MAN.

In Frank S. Page of Puerto de Lugo (Sandia county), the Herald has discovered the original supporters of Barth for governor of New Mexico. In a letter to the Herald, published in another column today, Page says:

You can quote me as being for Senator Barth since last September. I talked his candidacy at the state fair."

Mr. Page is to be congratulated. He surveyed the field of available and picked a winner before the rest of us had even looked around.

A REPORT ON STREET WORK.

ATTENTION is called to an article in yesterday's Herald dealing with the report of Alderman Tingley, chairman of the street committee. The article is important because it is the first time within a number of years that an Albuquerque newspaper has had an opportunity to print a report of a street committee on anything.

A considerable amount of work appears to have been done by Mr. Tingley's committee and under its direction during the first twelve days of May. It is not so much the actual work accomplished that is important, however, as it is the fact that the street department is doing something which will justify a return to the council and the people. Alderman Tingley, the city government and the people are to be congratulated on the fact that a real start on systematic street work has been made.

COAL IN NEW MEXICO.

THE return of normal mining conditions in Colorado after the settlement of the coal miners' strike at the end of last fall had a marked effect on the coal production of New Mexico in 1915, which according to the Federal Geological Survey increased slightly to 2,412,549 short tons, a decrease of 3,481,361, a decrease compared with 1914 of 4,738 tons, or nearly 1 per cent. in quantity, and \$1,000,000 less in value. Anthracite factors are more weather and wind dependent than coal from Alaska, but take account for this decrease the fact that all counties except San Juan decreased and that the output of Colfax County decreased nearly 25,000 tons indicates rather above the normal fields adjoining that basin on the north regained markets which in the strike year 1914 were supplied by the Raton fields in Colfax county and that the strike contributed largely to the increase in production recorded for New Mexico in a year when all other states in the Rocky mountain region showed decreases.

The number of men employed in New Mexico coal mines increased from 4,178 in 1914 to 4,205 in 1915, but the

average number of days worked decreased from 285 to 282, and the average annual output per employee from 928 to 906 tons. The average daily output increased slightly, from 3.25 to 3.37 tons. The proportion of the output shot from the solid decreased from 15 per cent in 1914 to 17 per cent in 1915, and that measured by hand increased from 47 to 50 per cent. The proportion of coal mined by machine was 19 per cent in both years.

SELECTING ONE'S BIRTHPLACE.

IT has always been a mystery to us why it is that most babies do not use better judgment in selecting their birthplaces. People in general have been wont to assume that the individual has no option in selecting credit upon the company in which he is born or attains eminence in some particular line of endeavor such as politics, religion, profession or any other profession. Right now Paul E. Taylor, director of the New York milk committee, nations the idea that it is really the community as a whole that has the power to retain the ultimate credit on itself and its individuals. He bases this premise on the proposition that the ultimate good to every individual, and hence to the community, is health and life, and that certain cities can offer these commodities to the individual in more generous portions than others.

To prove his case he points out that in the cities with over 100,000 population a baby born in Omaha, Neb., has four times as good a chance to live to celebrate the first anniversary of its birth as a baby born in, for example, Nashville, Tenn., or East River, Mass. Cities with a minimum of 20,000 to 100,000, a Salt Lake City, Utah, baby has over three times the chances of surviving the first year of life a Passaic, N. J., or Holyoke, Mass., baby has. While in cities between 20,000 and 40,000 population, at La Crosse, Wis., baby has an advantage of six to one over a Montgomery, Ala., or a Fort Wayne, Ind., baby. Of course the inference that babies born in the cities where they have the smallest chance of survival should be called to task because they do not by prearrangement make their entry into life as Omaha salt lake City or La Crosse babies recognize the composite form of the community and just the individual case. Mr. Taylor admits that a fifth income baby, even though it may be born in a mighty good chance of survival, whether it is born in Honolulu or in Timbuktu. The incident mentioned of Miss Julia Gathrop, director of the Children's Bureau at Washington, rear the idea that the community is where the babies and children die young or grow incomplete and sickly, and that the small town community is where industries are less numerous or have cut to Mr. Taylor's idea. We grownups must be prepared to be neither shocked nor to blish at the babies we put up a concrete head through their radical agents, and in spite of their inherent right of freedom to be born that offers the best inducements. And who knows, perhaps ultimately intelligent hygiene will force a partnership with eugenics and in that way bring about the ideal for all the nations. At any rate Mr. Taylor's question to the American people "Why try to raise babies in Nashville, Fall River and Passaic when we can supply the neonatal 25 per cent by raising them in our cities, Salt Lake City and La Crosse" is pertinent and worthy of serious consideration.

KEEP ON DIPPING YOUR SHEEP.

SHEEP owners should converge for some years to come in dip tanks. Once once a year as a protection against sheeppests according to specialists in the department of agriculture. During the past ten years systematic efforts to eradicate this disease have made so much head that there is a tendency on the part of breeders to believe that all danger of loss from this cause is at an end. This, however, in the opinion of the department of agriculture, is not the case. It is true that the economic losses from the disease at the present time are insignificant, but none has not been completely eradicated and it is necessary for the pro-

tection of the industry that dipping be continued for some time to come.

Poverty AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Poverty and tuberculosis—tuberculosis and poverty? These are the essential facts which force themselves to the attention of every investigator who takes the problem of that disease. The tenement house district of Cincinnati yields a tuberculosis morbidity more than three times as great as the areas where better housing prevails. In 1915, notably in which tuberculosis existed the average monthly income for a family of four was approximately \$57. After paying the pro rata share for food and rent, balance of \$5.13 remained for each individual to meet all other expenses. Such a low subsistence level works like black magic in the spread of tuberculosis. Moreover, and this is a point over which the public should ponder, the home of the average wage earner was found to be far less sanitary than the average factory and workshop. In regard to all the factors which make for healthful living, ventilation, sufficient light, proper temperature and freedom from overcrowding, the score was in favor of the factory in nearly every instance.

The city of Cincinnati realized that her tuberculosis death rate was 16 per cent above the average and that it had failed to manifest a tendency to decline. She took no qualms in making this admission. Rather she determined that she would learn why with an efficient health department and favorable climatic influences, she was suffering from twice the mortality from that disease as her neighbor, Pittsburgh. Accordingly the United States public health service was requested to make a thorough study of the situation and submit a report. To show that something more than mere academic interest obtained, 17,932 workers in 154 factories of the city voluntarily submitted to a physical examination.

The conclusion reached point directly to the close connection between poverty and tuberculosis. The great factor underlying the entire problem was seemingly that of economic conditions. One-sixth of all tuberculosis cases came from cheap lodging houses. Alcoholism was a prominent cause, and often aggravated the course of the disease. Occupational hazards and bad working conditions were apparently responsible for about 29 per cent of the cases, but in the majority of instances these hazards were not necessarily inherent in the occupation. Previous tuberculosis in the family occurred in practically a third or all the cases investigated. Dispersion, overcrowding, bad housing, bad drainage, lack of personal cleanliness were also listed as causes.

An interesting feature of the report and one which has not previously been light upon studies of this character, relates to the effect of immigration and the rate of growth of the population of a city upon the tuberculosis death rate. It is shown that cities with a population concentrated largely of recent stock having a definite resistance to tuberculosis are subject to a high mortality rate from that disease, while centers having a slow rate of population increase are prone to a high tuberculosis rate. The evidence is submitted in a comparative table covering several American cities. Almost without exception those with a high percentage of Irish, Scandinavian and German stock, and those in which the negro population is relatively large, have correspondingly high mortality, while those where the Italian and Jewish element is proportionately great have a low tuberculosis death rate. Similarly such cities as Detroit and Cleveland, with high rates of population increase, show a low tuberculosis mortality, while Cincinnati and Baltimore with a relatively small immigration increase have a high tuberculosis rate. Doubtless the true explanation of this discrepancy is that advanced by the authors, namely, that where the population increase is rapid new buildings are erected to take the place of old ones, obliterating slums and eliminating the sources of infection.

We should drink before breakfast a glass of cold lime water with a teaspoonful of lemonade, coffee, tea or fruit juice, and then wash away the poisons, stagnant matter.

These are what are recommended to you and I know when we add salting maggots to coffee, tea or fruit juice, many sick health and stomach complaints can be cured, just as well as freshening a dairy article with a sprig of mint.

Listen. And Quit Growing. Say, you with the endless kick and chronic emotional stomachache. Stick up your long ears and listen unto us.

You say you can't find a job, that all the good ones are filled and the waiting list crowded.

There are perhaps a million or more jobs in these to some extent United States, old top.

There aren't a thousand of those jobs so well filled that you, if you had tried, couldn't fill them better and take it away from the present encumbrance—no, we didn't mean imminent.

Most jobs are held on sufferance, and the employers are saying constantly to themselves:

"For the love of Mike, why can't we find somebody who can do that work as it ought to be done?"

Jobs are crowded with boneheads, and as long as you stay in the bonehead class, all the jobs you could fill will be crowded with others of the same caliber.

Get us, you nut!

Bart for GovernorPuerto de Lobo, N. M., May 12, 1916.
The Evening Herald.

You may note me as being for Senator Barth for governor since last September when I advocated his candidacy at the state fair.

At that time my Republican friends took it that Senator Barth as our candidate was a joke. The Republicans now wish it could be a joke to see that Senator Barth is an exceedingly popular man and will command the votes of some thousands of Republicans, as against any candidate that the Republicans can nominate.

Yours truly,
FRANK N. PAGE.

From McKinley County.
Galisteo, N. M., May 12, 1916.
The Evening Herald.

In event the present incumbent is not a candidate to succeed himself, Senator Barth is my unqualified choice for the nomination for governor of New Mexico.

Being a native of this state and having an extensive acquaintance throughout the state among all classes of our citizens, with a knowledge of the resources of the state, the prevailing condition, comprehension of legislative needs, coupled with great legal ability, it is particularly fitted to assume the duties of chief executive of this growing Commonwealth.

In my opinion he is the strongest and best equipped man the Democrats can nominate.

Yours truly,
S. M. BROWN.

COW THIEVES ARE ACTIVE; SHERIFF NOT SO MUCH SO**Ranchers Across River Who Have Lost \$700 Worth of Stock in Ten Days Stirred Up Over Situation.**

Ranch houses across the river stirred up over the activity of cow thieves and the apparent inability of the sheriff's office regarding the matter.

Within ten days A. H. Stump has lost four fine cows from his ranch herd and other cattle owners in the vicinity have lost three cows. One of the cows he thinks got from Mr. Stump's place was taken stock for which he had been offered \$125 a head days before it disappeared.

Two of the stolen herd were taken ten days ago and two last night. Early this morning Mr. Stump reported the latest theft to the sheriff's office.

The sheriff's office in a meeting of officials to work on the case. This deputy is not known well, about as much interested in crime as others.

William Conroy, the new sheriff, said he would go to the sheriff's office to discuss the case.

In view of the fact that stock are worth much of their value, he feels that the sheriff's office should do more to help him. He said he has been told that the ranch houses are being cleaned out. They can't count on the sheriff's office.

He said he will try to be more considerate of the ranchers, and to help them with an organization of a cattle interests association, with a sufficient force of law enforcement. It was suggested that they send their men to the sheriff's office to get help from the sheriff's office.

Glass of Hot Water Before Breakfast a Splendid Habit

Open slices of the system each morning and wash away the poisonous, stagnant matter.

These are what are recommended to you and I know when we add salting maggots to coffee, tea or fruit juice, many sick health and stomach complaints can be cured, just as well as freshening a dairy article with a sprig of mint.

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LIGHTNING PLAYS QUEER TRICKS IN STARTING BLAZES

The desert forest at Albuquerque has lost complete some very curious blazes showing the erratic behavior of lightning in starting forest fires. Yearly records going back as far as 1909 show that out of every 100 fires in the annual forests of Arizona and New Mexico, 40 originate from lightning. This general percentage of ignitions is well known to foresters, says District Forester Paul G. Rodriguez, but it is surprising how widely the percentage varies with different localities. In northern and

central Arizona, for instance, the proportion of lightning fires runs up to 50 per cent, while in the Mimbres area near Albuquerque only 10 per cent of the fires are started by lightning. There is no readily apparent reason in its behavior. In general those forests bearing big timber and lots of grass seem to suffer worst, but notable exceptions occur in southern Arizona, where the proportion rate is 49 per cent to 69 per cent in spite of the timber averaging smaller and the grass somewhat sparser than elsewhere.

Forest officers state that the measure of losses of trees from lightning is gradually adding very materially to the efficiency of their fire prevention system. It enables them to state the fire hazard on each forest in accurate figures instead of in words and calculate the risks mathematically. This in turn makes possible a more intelligent and economical distribution of men and funds for fire prevention.

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